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LITERATURE.

LIBERTINO GENUCHI.

(Concluded from Tuesday's paper.)

A whistle, more gentle than the first, was then given by Baptista. The police rushed in—opened their darkened lights—fell in a body upon Libertino, and bound and secured him before he was enabled to make the slightest resistance. His companions were also seized for the time, in order that the part they had taken in his capture should not be known to any of his relatives, who might be inclined to revenge their perfidy. Not a word, nor a sigh, escaped Libertino; but he saw through the manœuvring of his false companions, and fixed on them a look they could neither misinterpret nor misunderstand; and in a short hour he was cast, loaded with irons, into the strongest dungeons of the prison.

We will not annoy our readers with the recital of the tedious formula of an Italian trial. Libertino was placed at the bar: and on his own admission, was pronounced guilty, and condemned to expiate his crimes upon the scaffold.

After the sentence, the conduct of the keepers of the prisons in Italy changes favourably to the temporary comfort of the condemned. Libertino's irons were struck off; he was permitted to see such of his acquaintance as would visit him; and he was urged, but in vain, to avail himself of the consolations and instruction of his priest—the Padre was denied admission.

The first who visited him was Andrea Mazza. A few days had added years to his appearance—bereaved of his children, he was bereaved indeed!

"I come not," said he, "to curse you, Libertino, or to add to the weight of misery which must oppress you; but to make a vow to rescue the girl whom once you loved—she who was the support and solace of my old age—she whose body I followed, with a broken heart, to the grave—my child—my Catarina—from undeserved reproach. Joanni affirms that she and that unhappy Frenchman deserved death at your hands. It is false. She was true to you as to the Virgin she adored. You exacted a promise from her. I was indignant at your suspicions; and, by the authority of a father, fatally insisted on her joining in the dance. I thought you unjust, and hoped to conquer feelings which might, had you married, been destructive to her peace. All this is true; but you murdered her, and murdered my poor innocent boys. They are in Heaven; and soon my few grey hairs will mingle with their dust. Ponder this well, Libertino, and repent, while time be given you. I leave you, unhappy boy, to your reflections."

"And if all this be true," said Libertino to himself, "I then am a villain indeed."

His meditations were interrupted by the arrival of his brother. The stout heart of Joanni melted before him; and, wringing the hands of the unhappy prisoner, he exclaimed—

"I thought not to bring you to this, my brother!"

"Spend not our meeting in tears and fruitless lamentation, Joanni. I have much, very much, of import to say to you," returned Libertino.

"Speak on!"

"I will never fail you in the hour of need; these were your words. That hour, my brother is at hand!"

"Tell me how I can aid you. Is it possible you can yet have a hope of escape?"

"Escape!" repeated he contemptuously. "Escape! Why! and for what? No! I care not for the prison; and can I ever escape the hideous dungeon of the mind? My thoughts are torture. My deeds of blood weigh heavily on my soul; and yet I am not fully, adequately revenged!"

He spoke in a subdued and guttural tone. Joanni drew near, and listened with attention.

"On you it depends to make me happy. I counsel you not how to do the deed I wish; but promise me, by your hope of salvation, that it shall be done."

"Name it, and I swear—"

"It is enough—I believe and trust in you; for you have never failed me. You know the two Spolini—Nicola and Baptista. Under the plea of being out-laws like myself, they invaded my retreat—stele upon my confidence—partook the food you sent for my existence. They walked with me—condoled with me—partook my shelter—and betrayed me! Brother—I must have their hearts!"

All this was said with a solemn, fearful energy. The eyelids of the wretched prisoner were distended, as he gazed anxiously on his brother; and with suppressed breath, and clenched teeth and hands, awaited the reply.

"Libertino, it shall be done, ere sunset to-morrow. I will convey to you their stony hearts, or perish in the attempt."

"Good, kind Joanni. Then shall I rest, and die in peace!"

Early the ensuing morning Joanni was at the cottage, to which the Spolinis had returned. He affected not to perceive their confusion at his entrance, and took a seat familiarly at the table.

"So, my boys, you then have escaped the blood-hounds!"

"Yes," said Baptista, "so intent were the police on securing our poor friend, your brother, that we effected it without difficulty."

"Ah! poor Libertino, it is all over with him. There is not a chance nor a hope of his escape. I saw him yesterday; he spoke much of your friendship for him, and knew well your honest hearts!"

The brothers were relieved by his apparent sincerity. "Will you not pay him a visit of consolation? He will take it kindly."

"We should endanger our own safety," remarked Nicola; "and should be ourselves recaptured at our entrance."

"My brother has set his heart upon seeing you, and I would not that he should be disappointed now at the very eve of his execution—or he is to die to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" they both exclaimed.

"Yes, the scaffolding is even now erecting. But a thought strikes me by which we can accomplish his wishes, and secure you both from danger. Where is your old mother?"

"She is from home!"

"The better for our project. She is tall; her clothes will easily be made to fit you. Get them instantly—I will arrange them. We will take the outskirts of the town by the river, where we shall be less exposed to observation. Carry you a flagon of wine—one we will bestow on the gaoler. I have promised to take the poor boy a home-made loaf; the last of which he ever will partake."

They gave an unwilling consent; fearing, by their refusal, to excite suspicions in the breast of Joanni, of whose prowess they were aware, and of whose anger they would fain avoid being the objects.

Joanni issued forth, with one of the brothers under either arm—each dressed in woman's attire. For a moment he stopped at his father's house, and entered alone to procure the loaf and wine. The brothers were contriving a retreat, when his sudden return rendered it impossible.

"Come, my fair child," said Joanni, "bear a hand. Carry you this, friend Nicola, giving him a small barrel;" and you this Baptista," placing on his shoulders a heavier keg of wine. "Now en route."

Joanni walked between them; he turned the conversation on his brother. "He fought manfully, but the devil himself could not stand against such fearful odds. Some think that he was betrayed; if I thought that," said he, unsheathing his stiletto—(the brothers shrunk from him)—"I would bury this faithful poniard in the traitors' hearts—thus! thus!" said he, striking forcibly the weapon, with the rapidity of lightning, into their breasts. The disguised men measured their lengths upon the ground. "Traitors! execrable traitors! take your reward."

Baptista died with an oath on his lips. Nicola's life terminated while he was vainly endeavouring to deny the charge. Not a moment was to be lost; with his knife, Joanni cut their hearts from their lifeless bodies, filled the barrels and the keg with stones, affixed them to the heels of the murdered men, and at a signal Carlo dragged them each to the river, where they sank, from the weight attached to them, with a deep and heavy sound to the bottom. Joanni scooped a hollow in the loaf, in which he placed their yet trembling hearts, and made his way to the prison.

"Back, and so soon!" exclaimed his brother.

"Yes, and your wishes are accomplished." He opened the loaf: "Behold their coward hearts!"

Libertino gazed on them with a savage, but a satiated eye.

"It is enough, my brother; you will see that I now can perish like a man!"

"I cannot attend your execution, Libertino. I must fly instantly to avoid detection; it is, therefore, now that I must take my last—long leave. I would have had it otherwise, but who can combat against fate."

He brushed a starting tear from his face; and the two brothers by nature, and in crime, embraced and parted in speechless agony!

The sounds of erecting a scaffold are not likely to encourage sleep in the expecting victim. Libertino never closed his eyes more in this world; yet, on arriving to take him to the place of execution, the gaolers were surprised at the fortitude he evinced, and yet more at the smile that occasionally lighted up his features.

The ceremonies which accompany an Italian execution throw no light upon the sentiments and character of the people.

First came a procession of priests—one of them carrying a crucifix on a pole, hung with black. Then followed a considerable body of the company of *Del Misericordia*, covered with long gowns from head to foot, with holes immediately before the face, through which they could see every thing perfectly; but could not be recognised by the spectators. All of them carried lighted torches; and many of them shook tin boxes, into which the multitude put money to defray the expense of masses for the soul of the criminal. This is considered the very extreme of charity; and even the

most niggardly sceptic brows his mite into the boxes.

Immediately after these came Libertino himself, seated in a cart, with a Capuchin friar on each side of him. The assistants to the executioner, dressed in scarlet jackets, walked by the side of the cart. The procession having moved round the scaffold, on which the guillotine was placed, Libertino, with a bold step, descended from the cart, and walked upon the platform. He disdained the proffered support of the assistants, and the prayers and consolations of the confessors, but petitioned that he might be allowed to address a few words to the assembled multitude. His request was granted; and, in a clear and manly voice, he thus spoke:

"My fellow countrymen. Listen to my words—they are the last I can ever offer to the ear of man! I am here to expiate my crime, and appease the offended laws of my country. It is just, I am resigned. Love was my error—jealousy my downfall. Beware of both. I took the life of her who perjured herself; I destroyed him who would have betrayed me. Ask your own hearts, if, under similar circumstances, many of you would not thus have acted!"

After a pause, he continued—"I was pursued as an outlaw. I sent thirty-eight victims out of the world before me. Thus, consciously, I am a murderer, and a monster; the blood of thirty-eight is on my head. But I escaped the sword to fall by treachery. In the moment of distress I took two wretches to my bosom; they betrayed me to my persecutors, or I should not have been before you now. Yet I am not contented. I repeat, I die contentedly—and why? because I have been revenged!" He stooped upon the ground for the loaf he had carried with him. He tore it asunder, and held above his head the hearts contained in it.

"These—these were the false hearts that did betray me! and thus—and thus I am avenged." He tore them with his teeth. The multitude stood mute with horror. They were all with wrenched forcibly from his grasp by the executioner.

"My executioners are impatient. I go to meet my fate. Let the betrayer meet the betrayer's reward."

This measure, though it gave but a faint idea of a man's energy, and of the language and with inexpressible energy. He did not refuse the consolations of the priest.

"I have no hope!—my crimes are beyond pardon." He laid his head upon the block—the guillotine descended—it rolled upon the platform; the vessels of his neck poured out their blood with the force of water-spouts—a few convulsive movements of the limbs, and all was still!

The populace beheld this awful scene in a serious and compassionate manner. His crimes they abhorred; yet, when they saw in him a poor condemned man, on the very threshold of eternity, their animosity ceased. No rancour was displayed nor insult offered. They viewed him with the eyes of forgiveness and pity; and joined earnestly in prayers for the repose of his unhappy soul.

Even Andrea Mazza, who was in the crowd, with an exalted voice exclaimed—"Adesso spero che l'anima sua sia in paradiso!"

We have little more to add—only one being yet exists who took a part in this appalling tragedy. It is Joanni Genuchi. He is at this time resident in London. His address may be known at the Alien Office, to any one who may have the curiosity to inquire. He is supporting existence by the most nefarious means, and yet escapes the punishment of the law. He is the forger of passports; the inventor of shipwrecks; and the vender of letters to excite compassion towards the self-elected crew who prowl about the country living on mistaken charity. He is bordering on his sixtieth year, and living with a Welsh woman who passes as his wife, and who is as hardened and abandoned as himself.

Should he ever hear of these pages he will be surprised at this accurate detail, which was gleaned and indited on the spot.

A LIVING GIANT.

A Belgian journal contains a curious account of a giant, who, having made his fortune by exhibiting himself to the idle and curious in various countries, has lately retired to his native town, Verviers, near Liege. Although of truly colossal magnitude, with thighs as large as the bodies of ordinary sized men, and a thumb which a boy of twelve years old cannot grasp, he is symmetrically proportioned, and has a head and countenance rivaling in beauty and grandeur the casts of the Olympian Jove. He is not devoid of education, and converses on most subjects with good sense. As no room was high enough to contain him, he has been obliged to have one made to suit, by removing ceilings, and thus converting two stories of his house into one, heightening the door and making other alterations in proportion. His furniture is upon the same grand scale; the seat of his arm-chair is upon a level with an ordinary table, and his table with a chest of drawers; and his bed filling an entire room. His boots cost 80*fr.* a pair—his hat 60*fr.* He feeds himself with a fork rivaling that with Guy's porridge-pot at Warwick Castle, and a spoon of corresponding dimensions. With all these means and appliances, the poor man has no enjoyment of his life. If he walks out by day, he is followed by all the boys and vagabonds of the



town; and if he ventures forth at night, his ears are assailed by the screams of many who take him for some supernatural being. He can have no hope of finding any woman who will venture to marry him, and, therefore, must remain deprived of all the enjoyments of a domestic circle. He passes his time consequently, almost in solitude.

#### CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS ABROAD.

There is a Christmas custom at Ratzburg, which pleased and interested me. The children make little presents to their parents and to each other; and the parents to the children. For three or four months before Christmas, the girls are all busy, and the boys save up their pocket-money to make or purchase these presents. What the present is to be, is cautiously kept secret, and the girls have a world of contrivances to conceal it; such as working when they are out on visits, and the others are not with them; getting up in the morning before day light, &c. Then on the evening before Christmas-day, one of the parlours is lighted up by the children, into which the parents must not go. A great yew-bough is fastened on the table at a little distance from the wall, a multitude of little tapers are fastened in the bough, but so as not to catch it till they are nearly burnt out; and coloured paper, &c. hangs and flutters from the twigs. Under this bough the children lay in great order the presents they mean for their parents, still concealing in their pockets what they intend for each other. Then the parents are introduced, and each presents his little gift, and then they bring out the rest one by one out of their pockets, and present them with kisses and embraces. Where I witnessed this scene, there were eight or nine children, and the eldest daughter and the mother wept aloud for tenderness; and the tears ran down the face of the father, and he clasped all his children so tight to his breast, it seemed as if he did it to stifle the sob that was rising within him. I was very much affected. The shadow of the bough and its appendages on the wall, and arching over on the ceiling, made a pretty picture; and then the raptures of the very little ones, when at last the twigs and their needles began to take fire and snap. Oh, it was a delight for them. On the next day in the great parlour, the parents lay out on the table the presents for the children; a scene of more sober joy succeeds, as on this day, after an old custom, the mother says privately to each of her daughters, and the father to his sons, that which he has observed most praiseworthy, and that which was most faulty in their conduct.—*Coleridge's Friend.*

#### MACHINERY V. STEAM.

An experiment was made on the Southampton railway of a machine, intended as a substitute for a locomotive steam-engine on railways. The action is produced by a horse-walking at an ordinary pace on a jointed platform attached to the vehicle, by a series of concealed machinery, which is so contrived that his weight and muscular strength are brought to act together, and communicate a multiplying force to the larger or outside wheels of the machine, which powers are capable of being increased or diminished at the will of the conductor, so as to regulate the required speed. The trial was perfectly successful. On the first application the horse moved at a pace of four miles an hour and subsequently conveyed the machine, which, with 13 persons riding in it, weighed altogether four tons, at the rate of 16 miles an hour.

#### LIGHT.

The Italian natural philosopher, Melloni, has recently invented a mode of depriving the rays of light of caloric, which seems to open the way to great discoveries respecting the nature of light, when thus insulated. His method is very simple; he passes the sun's ray through a combination of transparent bodies (water, and a particular sort of glass coloured green with oxide of copper,) which bodies absorb all the caloric, and but little of the light. The light thus separated from its caloric is very yellow, with a green tinge; and when so concentrated by lense, so as to be as bright as the direct ray, the most delicate thermometer does not show the smallest degree of warmth. It has long been known that the prism, besides dividing the ray into several pencils of colours, separated at one end of the spectrum a pencil of heat-making rays and at the other a pencil of chemically-acting rays, both perceptible only by their effect; but this mode of severing the heat from the light offered little means of experimenting upon the unadulterated light, of which Melloni's discovery seems to give the philosopher as complete command as he has of the gasses, &c.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVED AT PORT-ROYAL.

Sept. 5 Sch. Samuel, —, San Blas, 12 days, general cargo.  
SAILED FROM PORT-ROYAL.  
Aug. 5 Sch. Margarette, Spencer, Nassau, N.P.

##### ENTERED FROM AN OUT-PORT.

Aug. 5 Sloop Waterloo, Wynter, Manchioneal.  
CLEARED FOR OUTPORTS.  
Aug. 5 Sloop Superior, Dickson, Northside  
— Endeavour, Swan, Morant Bay  
— Jessy, Peyado, Black River and Savanna-la-Mar.  
— Ne's in, Shallaud, Carlisle Bay  
— Albion, Bayley, Annotto Bay.

#### THE MARKETS.

SUGAR.—Messrs. John Fowles and Sons turned up yesterday morning for public sale 7 hogheads of this article which were sold at 36s. 8d. 3d. per 100lbs.  
FLOUR.—Messrs. Harvey & Darrell turned up for public sale several barrels of this article, the first lot was sold and the others withdrawn as follows viz:—barrels superfine Baltimore (Millington) at 65s.; ditto ditto ditto (Bradford) at 64s.; ditto ditto (Mount Royal) at 53s. 4d. and several half ditto at 31s. 1d.

#### EXPORT.

In the barque Hebe, Lawson, for Honduras—10 barrels sugar.

## The Morning Journal.

"What'er men do, or say, or think, or dream,  
Our motley paper seizes for its theme."

### KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1838.

His Excellency the Governor intends, we believe, to be at Dunsinane in St. Andrew's to-day. Whether he proposes visiting St. George's or not we cannot say. It does appear, however, that something is required to be done in that parish. The terms offered are most liberal, much more so than the parties offering can long afford to pay—yet they are refused. This we are constrained to conclude is the result of a determination not to work, or to enter into terms at least for the present.—In Manchester we have the people cleaning 100 trees for 10d. whilst in St. George's they refuse double that sum for 80. In the former parish they gladly pick coffee at 10d. per bushel, in the latter they sullenly refuse twice the amount. In Manchester the people readily agree to accept 1s. 8d. per day free of rent for house, &c.—they do the same in Clarendon and in Vere. In St. George's they spurn a rate of hire, by which they might earn from 3s. 1d. to 5s. per day, free of rent. What can be the cause of this determination on their part apparently not to resume labour on any terms, however advantageous. There is evidently something wrong in this parish, and the evil appears to be more general than in any other. It is not the refusal of a portion, or even half of the peasantry, but with one or two very trifling exceptions, so trifling indeed as scarcely to be deserving of notice, the whole. All appear actuated by the same motive. It is not a struggle for high wages—a determination to force the masters to give more than they offered at first, but one not to labour on any terms. How desirable that the cause of this should be ascertained, and, if possible, removed. The people must know—they must feel, that they are wasting precious time—time too which belongs to themselves, and is most valuable. They must know that in throwing it away, they throw away what is worth so much money—what would bring them so much money, if taken into the market: and with this knowledge, and notwithstanding the well-known fact, that the negroes are great lovers of money, they sit down in idleness, refuse to earn it, and if not by some means or other induced to change their opinions, will permit the coffee to drop and rot, as they have allowed the canes to do, without making an effort to save it, or their masters from the heavy loss which must be the consequence of their obstinacy.

We have given insertion in another column to a list of the school stations in this island, occupied by the Church Missionary Society, and account of the number of day and other scholars connected with them. By this list, our readers will perceive, that the labours of this society are very widely extended, and it may reasonably be inferred that they have entailed, and must continue to entail, a large annual expenditure upon it. Funds are necessary to enable this and all other similar associations, to continue and increase their usefulness. Very little of these have hitherto been contributed in this island, in aid of the benevolent designs of the Church Missionary Society, but we hope that this will no longer be the case. If more money were at the disposal of the society, it would almost double its present number of stations at places to which it has been invited to extend its labour by the resident proprietors and gentlemen, as well as by proprietors who are absent. But unless this is done—unless the community, with its wonted generosity, will come to the aid of the Society, and the friends of religious education will contribute their quota so as to enable it to extend the sphere of its labours, a great many who would be rescued from the trammels of ignorance, must remain in their present pitiable condition. For reasons not known to us, the Church Missionary Society has never come as prominently before the Jamaica public as it ought to, or indeed might have, done. Perhaps it has waited for its works to speak in its behalf. Now, however, that it has made out so good a claim to the assistance and support of the public, we hope and trust it will receive it, and that the benefits of religious instruction may be more generally and extensively diffused throughout its instrumentality.

We understand that heavy damages have been awarded to the proprietors or lessees of "the Lorn" and "Salt Pond Hut" Pens, in the parish of St. Catherine, by a Jury summoned to enquire into the nature of, and award compensation for certain injuries said to have been done to those properties by the diversion of the Rio Cobre from its old course, under an act of the Legislature. Our readers will remember that this was done with a view of keeping the water off the Ferry road, which road was not unfrequently so completely inundated, as to be dangerous to the lives of travellers. The verdict of £895 to one property, and £1095 to another, will considerably increase the very large sum already expended in cutting the new river course. But this it appears is not all. Proceedings of a similar nature were commenced on behalf of the proprietors of Cumberland pen, the progress of which was stopped by means of technical objections taken by the Counsel on behalf of the trustees to the proceedings, which will of consequence be removed by writ of certiorari into the Supreme Court. Thus the verdict of the Jury for an additional two or three thousand pounds, has been for the present prevented. The Island Engineer attended the Jury and was present at the proceedings, and from the testimony given, we understand the latter were fully satisfied that the damage which has been sustained was not occasioned by any neglect either on the part of the former, or of the trustees of the Ferry Road. It appears that during Capt. St. John's absence in the country, the individual left in charge of the work improperly caused the new

cut to be dug too near to the banks of the old course, and the river unexpectedly flooding the injury was done. Captain St. John distinctly stated that the breaking in of the water was the act of providence, and not as had been said a frolic of his own. This explanation we are happy to learn was most satisfactory to the Jury, and we trust it will have the effect of removing any erroneous impression, which may have been made to the prejudice of a public officer, who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties that were imposed upon him.

#### ST. GEORGE'S.

A gentleman in this parish, writing under date of 4th inst. says:—"I am sorry to inform you that none of the people, although living little more than a musket shot from Mr. Fishbourne, our magistrate, have as yet come to any terms. Having a good deal of coffee ripe in the fields, I took upon myself to make them the following offer with a view to induce them to work, viz. one shilling and eight pence per bushel for picking coffee, and the mules to bring it from the field, and the same sum for cleaning eighty trees, 7 feet by 7, and making no charge for house and ground. None of them I am sorry to say, would accept the offer. I fear, unless they speedily enter into some arrangement, this picking will be lost."

#### COCOA WALK ESTATE.

The people on this estate have been at work since the 6th August, and have entitled themselves to the thanks of the proprietors for behaving as they have done. On Monday they did not turn out to work, but they did soon Tuesday morning, and were engaged in weeding, trashing, and moulding a piece of canes at ten shillings per acre. In this work the tradesmen had also taken part, not having any thing to do in the shop. We have seen the statement for the month of August of money paid to labourers on this estate, and it certainly proves the reverse of what has been stated in a well known morning contemporary of yesterday.

#### RICHMOND VALE.

There were originally only 100 apprentices on this property. On Monday the people did not turn out.—On Tuesday they turned out 45 in number, and yesterday not less than 60 were in the field at work. These are facts, and as facts are stubborn things, we oppose them to the assertion of a contemporary, not caring further to notice him.

#### THE COMMON PLEAS.

A Court of Common Pleas for this City and Parish was held at the Court-House yesterday, His Honour the Custos presiding, assisted by Justices Lawrence and Jordon. The panel being called over, and the jury formed, the court proceeded to establish the list of actions, after which judgments were granted on several of them.

The only case of any importance which occupied the attention of the court, was an action J. Ward, Auctioneer, vs. Robert Graham. It appeared by the evidence in support of this case, that some time last month, while Mr. Ward was engaged at the Commercial Hotel in the sale of horses, &c. a bay mare was sent to his store for public sale by a Mr. Dias, which his clerk, Mr. Stevenson, sent round to him. The mare in her turn was put up and bid for by Taylor, an agent of Mr. Graham's. On the mare being knocked down, Mr. Graham stepped forward and declared himself the purchaser. This was between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon. Subsequently the mare was taken away. About four o'clock it was brought back to Mr. Ward's store, and represented as being blind. It was contended by him that a sale was effected—that it was not customary to warrant any thing at public sale, and that therefore the mare could not be taken back, on which she was tied to the column of the piazza, and left there. The nett proceeds having been paid to Mr. Dias, the present action was instituted to recover the amount (£15) of the purchase money.

In the defence evidence was brought to prove that the mare was purchased between twelve and one o'clock of the day alluded to, that on taking her to Taylor's house grass was offered to her, that her refusal of it created suspicion, and that on taking her out of the yard she struck her hoof against the gate sill and nearly fell. A careful examination then took place, and it was discovered that she was blind, she was therefore saddled and taken down to Mr. Ward's store about four o'clock of the same day, or within three hours of the purchase. On a representation to this effect being made to him, he (Mr. W.) declared his ignorance of the circumstance, and expressed his indignation of the imposition which Mr. Dias had practised upon him or was accessory to. It was further proved that on the mare being left with Mr. Ward, and payment refused for her, he subsequently offered her for sale to a person named Wilson, who after examining her refused to have her at any price, in consequence of her being blind. It was contended, therefore, that, setting all other considerations aside, this amounted, on the part of Mr. Ward, to a resumption of the mare, and that the defendant had no right to pay the sum sought to be recovered. The presiding justice in his charge to the jury, quoted the law on the subject, and after a short consultation, the latter returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff.

#### IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES.

A witness cannot recover expenses incurred by attending at a trial in which he may be subpoenaed by an attorney, unless there be a special contract between them. The attorney is only the agent of the client, and against the latter only can the witness have a claim; but no witness is bound to attend, unless his reasonable expenses are paid before hand; and if he is not paid he has a remedy against the party afterwards. This was the decision given the other day by the Court of Exchequer in a case of Robins v. Bridge.—*London paper.*



**LOCALITY.**  
**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—A meeting of the Temperance Society took place at the Mico School, Scot's Hall, on the 31st August, when Mr. Philip Livingston, superintendent (chairman) and the Rev. James Thomson, Rev. D. J. Ingham, Mr. Robert Reid, teacher of the above school, severally expatiated on the evils resulting from the use of spirituous liquors and the blessings arising from the total abstinence of not only spirits, but all intoxicating drinks. The opinions of eminent medical men were quoted by one or two of the speakers in proof that spirits or alcohol drinks are stimulents, and not nutritious, though spirits is the most dangerous of the strong drinks. Wine, Malt, and Cider, &c. are injurious in proportion to their strength and the quantity of spirits they contain. After the close of the meeting, a number of persons came forward and signed the teetotal pledge.

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**List of the Church Missionary Society's Stations now in operation in Jamaica, with the numbers in attendance at the various Schools on the 1st July, 1833.**

No.	PLACE.	PARISH.	Day.	Evening.	Sunday.
1	Rural Hill	St. Thos. in the East	125		253
2	Amity-Hall	ditto	92		
3	Golden Grove	ditto	66		
4	Port-Morant	ditto	128		150
5	Moore Town	Portland	145		100
6	Port-Antonia & Neighbourhood	ditto	289		
7	Orchard	Port-Royal	48		140
8	Charles Town	St. George	127		159
9	Birmam Wood	ditto	61		116
10	Maryland	St. Andrew			150
11	Church Missionary Grove	ditto	98		253
12	Refuge Female	Kingston	9		
13	Salt Savannah	Vere	102		100
14	Low Ground	Clarendon	43		115
15	Elstree	Manchester	83	148	
16	Appleton (now Siloah)	St. Elizabeth	42	44	60
17	Bona Vista	ditto	170		133
18	Accompong	ditto	104		
19	Pedro Plains	ditto	50		
20	Mayfield	ditto	36		
21	Nain	ditto			108
22	Argyle	Westmoreland	85		
23	Knockalva	Hanover			260
24	Alexandria	ditto	83		
25	Gibraltar	ditto	54		
26	Paul Island	Westmoreland	55		90

Total in the various Schools about 4474 scholars.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1838.

## To be Leased,

For such number of Years as may be agreed upon, and Immediate Possession given,

**LOWDON HILL** and **MOUNT GEORGE PENNS.** pleasantly situate between the 21 and 23 Mile Stones, Saint David's, with the Stock of Cattle, Horses, and a good Flock of Sheep.

As the whole may be too much for one person, the Properties would be divided. There is a comfortable small Stone House at London-Hill, with a fine extensive prospect, a large Tank of Water, and a Spring, never known to be dry. With this place, such of the Cattle and Horses might be had as suits the purchaser, upon a valuation, with upwards of 300 Acres of Land, 30 Acres of which are in full bearing Coffee, and a large part in Guinea Grass.

The House at Mount George is comfortable, with Out-Offices suitable, a Carriage-Road to the door, and a small distance from the Windward Road. This place contains upwards of 600 Acres of Land, a great part in good Guinea Grass Pastures fenced, with 3 Wells, and several Springs of Water, and binding on the Great Salt-Pond. Such of the Stock and Furniture as suit the person renting, may be had at a valuation, and time given for payment of part of the money, giving security. One hundred and fifty Apprentices were settled on these Properties, who wish to be employed.

SCOTT & BRYDON.

Kingston Sept. 6, 1838.

## On Sale,

**THE HOUSE.** No. 37, Upper East Street, (two doors below the Chapel,) having 3 good sized Bed Rooms, Hall, Back Room, and Front Piazza, and Out Offices, &c. The Premises run from Street to Lane—the Yard is spacious, and a Garden in front. The same may be viewed at any time during the day.

Also,

A Piece of Land in West Street, with a number of Negro Houses thereon. The above will be sold reasonably, on application to

MICHAEL H. SAMUELS.

Ascott Pen, late Collet's, Sept. 5, 1833.

**THE SUBSCRIBER** returns thanks to the Public in general, and to his Friends in particular, for the support he received while conducting business at Mary Brown's Corner. He now begs to inform them of his Removal to Ascott Pen, near the Halfway Tree, Police Station, where every Article in the Provision Line will be sold at the Kingston Prices, and his Customers will be permitted to take water gratis. Stock will be taken in at the said Pen, where there is abundance of feeding and water, and every attention paid to those sent to pasture, at the following rates, viz.—Horned Stock, at 7½d per day, Horse kind, at 15s. per month. Any number above three, will be taken at 13s. 4d. per month. Application to be made to Robert Taylor, Esq. Merchant, Kingston, or at the Bathing Establishment of Zavery Kunt, or to the Subscriber at the Pen.

FRANCIS Z. KUNT, JR.

Kingston, Sept. 5, 1838.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Subscribers of the Commercial Buildings will take place on Friday, the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock, A. M.

September 1, 1838.

## Notice.

**ALL ACCOUNTS OVERDUE** to the Undersigned will be indiscriminately put in Suit for the ensuing Court, and Writs will be issued on all Judgments already obtained, unless satisfactory arrangements be forthwith made.

LONGMORE & LHOSTE.

## Public Sales.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1838.  
**THIS MORNING**, at 10 o'clock, on the wharf of Messrs. Hitchens, Hutchings, & Co.

**FOURTEEN HOGSHEADS } SUGAR.**  
 10 Tierces  
**LONGMORE & LHOSTE.**

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1838.  
**THIS MORNING**, at 9 o'clock,  
**22 Tierces COFFEE,**  
**ELIN, SCOTT, & CO.**

Kingston, 6th September, 1838.

## To be sold by Auction,

This **PRESENT MORNING**, at the **BAZAAR**,

PORT-ROYAL-STREET (EAST),

**BY MICHAEL H. SAMUELS,**

**AN EXTENSIVE Assortment of New and Secondhand FURNITURE.**

CONSISTING OF:—

Large and Small Armchairs  
 Armchairs for children  
 Bedsteads of all sizes, (single and double)  
 Night Commodes, (on an improved plan)  
 Children's Cribs  
 Ditto Swinging Cradles  
 Card Tables  
 Two Sets Large Dining Tables. (claw feet)  
 Two Patent Spring Reclining Chairs  
 Writing Desks of different descriptions  
 A Neat Couch  
 Bed Steps  
 Sets of Ivory handle Knives and Forks  
 Plated Ware, Dish Covers, Meat Covers, &c. &c.

With a number of other ARTICLES, too numerous to capitulate.

\* \* Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Kingston, September 4, 1838.

## James Smith & Co.,

Will sell off by Auction, on **TUESDAY** next, the 11th inst. at Prospect Pen, St. Andrew's, the Residence of the late

**ALEXANDER AIKMAN, Esq.,**

By order of the Executors,

**ALL** the Substantial **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, **GLASSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.**

And about

1000 Ounces of **SILVER PLATE.**

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, and continue until the whole is disposed of. Particulars of which will appear by Catalogues to be issued on Friday next.

All purchases must be paid for on or before delivery.

4 Kingston, 4th September, 1833.

## Take Notice.

**I WILL** put up to Public Sale on **TUESDAY**, the 19th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon, at the Wharf No. 54, Harbour-street, the following, levied upon for Taxes due by Mr. David H. Scott:—

**7 Pieces P. P. Ranging Timber.**

**A Jolly Boat, and Dray.**

JOHN WEST, C. C.

3alt Port-Royal Street, September 1, 1838.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** offer For Sale, ex barque Hector, from London,

**CANS SUPERIOR SPERM OIL**  
 Boxes 25lbs each, Patent Sperm Candles.

M. G. SILVA & CO.

Kingston, Aug. 31, 1838.

RECEIVED, on Sale, per Theodosia,

**BALES** Oznaburghs, Crequellas, and **SHEETINGS**

Do. Pennistones and Kilmarnock Caps  
 Do. Linen and Cotton Checks  
 Cases Muslins  
 Tierces Beef Lancashire Hams in Canvass  
 Bales Bacon Firkins Butter  
 Boxes Soap Boxes Candles  
 Hampers Cheese  
 Trunks Shoes and Boots  
 Tierces White Lead Ditto Salt  
 Jugs Sheep Wash and Coal Tar  
 Cases Sheathing, Guttering, and Pulping Copper  
 Jars Temper Lime Hhds. Coals  
 An Assortment of Bar Iron  
 Case IC and IX Tin Sheets  
 10 M Fire Bricks, Afloat.

TORY, M'WHINNEY, & CO.

Kingston, Sept. 1, 1833.

## For Sale,

On very Reasonable Terms,

**A LOT** of LAND, (late Brubbins's), situated at Passage Fort, in the parish of St. Catherine, binding South on the Chapel, and west on the sea, together with an old

**HOUSE,**

And Out-Offices; besides the entire frame of another House, (not yet erected) of tolerable size, with 10 M. feet of choice W.P. Boards, and 7 M. Cypress Shingles. For further particulars, please apply to

MICHAEL H. SAMUELS,  
 General Agent and Auctioneer.

Commercial Buildings, Sept. 5, 1838.

**IT** is requested that all Outstanding Subscription, due to this Establishment, be paid up before the General Meeting appointed to take place on the 7th inst.

Kingston, Aug. 30, 1838.

## FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE BARQUE

## THEODOSIA,

CAPT. THOMPSON.

The above Vessel will take Freight from the adjacent Ports and be despatched in all next month. For Freight or Passage, apply to

TORY, M'WHINNEY, & CO.

1m St. Thomas in the East, Sept. 1, 1838.

## Notice,

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** will provide small Silver for the Payment of Labourers' Wages, at 2½ per cent. for approved Drafts on Kingston.

A. BARCLAY & CO.

Kingston, Aug. 30, 1838.

## A Profitable Investment.

## FOR SALE,

**THAT COOL** and **HEALTHY PEN**, situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the vicinity of Halfway-Tree, called

## K E W,

Distance from Kingston about two miles and a-half, containing upwards of 25 acres of excellent soil, nearly half in Guinea Grass, two large Gardens, the right of a Well of sweat water (on the adjoining Property), four large Iron Tanks, and one large Wooden Tank, (the whole will contain 4 to 5000 gallons water), with Ponds, &c. The **DWELLING HOUSE** (commands an extensive sea view), the Out-Offices, &c. are in good repair, and are built chiefly of Hardwood. There is on the Property a Flock of South Down Sheep, in prime condition; also, a Milch Cow and Calf.

The above will be disposed of reasonable, on application to

MICHAEL H. SAMUELS.

Kingston, August 29, 1838.

**RECEIVED**, on Consignment, per brig. Jessie, Capt.

Bisson, from Cork,

**BOXES** CANDLE S, admirably assorted

Firkins Prime Quality June Butter

Kegs containing 15 lbs. ditto ditto put up for family use

Barrels Prime Scotch Herrings

Half Barrels Pigs' Tongues

Half ditto Prime Planters

Ditto ditto ditto India

Ditto ditto ditto Mess

Boxes Soap and Flag Sines.

BROWN & RODGERS.

Page-Eort, August 30, 1838.

## TO BE RENTED,

Unfurnished, and Possession given Immediately,

**THAT** very desirable Upstairs Residence, at present occupied by Miss Thoman, as a Lodging House, comprising two Comfortable Bed Rooms, a Hall, and Front Piazza, with Servants Room on the ground Floor, together with Kitchen, and other Out Offices. Application to be made on the Premises, or by Letter, (Post paid,) to the Subscriber at Pumpkin Grand Pen.

RICHARD LIDDELL.

Asotto Bay, 31st August, 1838.

**ALL ACCOUNTS** due to the late Firm of O'NEILL & BOND will be put in Suit without distinction, if not paid or arranged previous to the Last Day of Summoning for the next Court.

EDWARD BOND, Surviving Copartner.

Kingston, August 31, 1838.

## ON SALE—By the Undersigned,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, &c. &c. &c.

**A BRICK-Built HOUSE**, situated the upper part of Hannah's-Town, and fronting the Residences of M. Sanguinetti, and Richard Daly, Esquires. The Upper Story containing a large Hall, two Bed-Rooms, Front and Back Balcony, the Lower Story three Bed-Rooms and a Hall; the whole standing upon one Lot and a half quarter of Land. The Out Offices with a little expense can be made comfortable. The Premises being in the Parish of St. Andrews, the taxes are trifling, and are eligible adapted for a Chapel or School-Room, being quite detached from any other building, and consequently very cool.

That Store situated in Water Lane, lately occupied as an Ironmongery Store, by Messrs. Singleton, Gourgues, & Co.

JAMES WARD & CO.

House Agents and Auctioneers.

6 Kingston, July 31, 1838.

## For Sale,

**PROSPECT PENN** in the Parish of St. Andrew, late the Residence of Alexander Aikman, Esq. deceased.—The Penn is situated at an easy distance from Kingston, and contains 119 acres, 3 roods, and 2 perches.

ALSO,

**LORD'S LAND** consisting of 40 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches, adjoining to the Northern Boundary of Prospect Penn. The Lands will be sold together or separately, at the option of the Executors. There is a large and comfortable Mansion on Prospect Penn, and the purchaser may take a considerable part of the Furniture at a valuation.—Application may be made to either of the Executors, John Fowles, John Mais, Joseph Gordon, and Alexander Wells Aikman, in Kingston.

1s & 1w. Kingston, September 3, 1833.

Unless the above PREMISES be disposed of by Private contract, previous to Monday the 10th day of September instant, they will on that day at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, be put up to Public Sale at Harty's Commercial Tavern in this City.

Kingston, Sept. 1, 1838.

## For Sale.

At Bernard Lodge, Salt Ponds,

**30 PRIME** Young Milch COWS, with CALVES

A Flock of very fine Sheep, three Rams, and two Young Bulls. Apply on the Pen to L. Paterson, Esq. or here, to

DARLING & MILNE.



## POET'S CORNER.

### THE VILLAGE.

"I grant, indeed, that fields and flocks have charms,  
For him that gazes on for him that farms;  
But when amid such pleasing scenes I trace  
The poor laborious natives of the place,  
And see the midday sun with fervid ray  
On their bare heads and dewy temples play;  
While some, with feebler heads and fainter hearts,  
Deplore their fortune, yet sustain their parts;  
Then shall I dare these real ills to hide  
In tinsel trappings of poetic pride?"

No; cast by fortune on a frowning coast,  
Which neither groves nor happy valleys boast;  
Where other cares than those the muse relates,  
And other shepherds dwell with other mates;  
By such examples taught, I paint the cot  
As truth will paint it, and as bards will not:  
For you, ye poor, of lettered scorn complain,  
To you the smoothest song is smooth in vain—  
O'ercome by labour and bound down by time,  
Feel you the barren flattery of a rhyme?  
Can poets soothe you, when you pine for bread,  
By winding myrtles round your ruined shed?  
Can their light tales your weighty griefs o'erpower,  
Or glad with airy mirth the toilsome hour?"

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A FISHERMAN'S POX.—Apologising for his extreme hunger, he added, I never found any thing good in the *E.-stream* but salmon.

A dissolute and unhappy man boasting to a younger brother of the extent of the family estate,—the latter replied, "I should envy you for what you *have* did I not pity you for what you *are*!"

A DAMSEL OF AGE.—In France it is necessary to obtain the consent of both parents, if living, before any marriage can be legally contracted. At the civil tribunal of the Seine, a widow of 52 was opposed by her father and mother; the court, however, decreed that she had arrived at years of discretion.

Kingston, Aug. 27, 1838.

## THE JAMAICA MERCURY,

A DAILY PAPER,

BY  
R. S. COOPER, late Special Justice, and  
EDWARD NELME, late Proprietor and Conductor of  
the HERALD.

Will be published in Kingston, on Saturday  
the 15th September, proximo.

IN presenting the JAMAICA MERCURY as a Candidate for the favor and support of an enlightened public, its conductors purposely abstain from putting forth a lengthy or elaborate "Prospectus," well knowing that such productions are generally, and in too many instances, justly received with suspicion, as false harbingers, conveying promises, never, alas! to be fulfilled. Let it suffice that they will endeavor to do all the good their predecessors promised. And, in as far as objects so important may be attained by a Press conducted with fearless honesty of purpose, on pure Conservative principles (combining perfect independency with a delicate regard to private character and feeling, and careful avoidance of calumny and abuse), their humble but sedulous efforts will be directed to the protection of the agricultural and commercial interests—the promotion of a healthy tone of society (religious and moral, as well as social)—a taste for the rational delights of science and literature, and the support of those Institutions, which, as loyal Englishmen, they have been taught to revere for their antiquity, and love for the benefits they have conferred.

The Proprietors invite Correspondence, and respectfully request that their friends, and other Gentlemen in the Country, who design to patronize the JAMAICA MERCURY, will transmit their names at their earliest convenience, through the usual channel.

N. B.—Communications from Town Subscribers to be left at Mr. Nelme's residence, No. 13, Church-street, for the present.

Port Antonio, August 27, 1838.

## WANTED,

For the New Church at Port Antonio,  
A QUANTITY OF MAHOGANY and CEDAR, in  
BOARDS. Persons willing to Tender for the same,  
may see Specimens of the quality, &c. at Messrs. Jordon  
& Osborn's Office, Kingston.

ANNESLEY VOYSEY, Architect.

Kingston, August 27, 1838.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are determined to SUE all Accounts,  
Notes, &c. over due to the late Spanish-Town Estab-  
lishments. Writs will be issued on all judgments already  
obtained.

GUINETTI & BRO.

3w

### Notice.

THE Undersigned will SUE, in the October Grand Court,  
EVERY AMOUNT contracted with them during the  
years 1836 and 1837, no forthwith paid. No further applica-  
tion will be made by them to parties, whose Accounts are  
upwards of twelve months overdue.

RRISCOE, POLTHIRST, & CO.

Kingston, August 31, 1838.

## To be Rented,

THAT Fine and Commodious Dwelling, situated in  
High Holborn Street, at present tenanted by Joseph  
Longmore, Esq. It commands a fine view of the Harbour,  
and has every Accommodation that is requisite.—ALSO

A Large Store Room in Harbour Street, opposite Jame's  
Foundry, with a yard and 12 Negro Rooms attached  
thereto, this Property will be Rented cheap.

A Spacious Store in Port Royal Street, three doors be-  
low Messrs. Lucas, Micholls, & Lucas, with extensive Ac-  
commodations above, and Rooms &c. in the back, the  
same will be Rented with or without the back premises.—  
For further particulars, apply to

LEVY HYMAN, No. 11, Orange-street.

## PANEL OF JURORS,

To serve for the Surry Assize Court, 1838.

John White Cater, Esq. Kingston  
Daniel Hart, merchant, ditto  
Bartholomew Williams, ditto, ditto  
Thomas Thompson, Esq. St. Thomas in the East  
Alexander Reid Scott, merchant, Kingston  
Joseph Tyrrell, Esq. St. David's  
Lawrence Gibson, merchant, Kingston  
George Da. dier, ditto, ditto  
Andrew Murray, Esq. St. David's  
George Allott Turner, Esq. St. Thos. ye East  
James Townson, merchant, Kingston  
Thomas McWhinney, ditto, ditto  
John Cargill, Esq. St. Thomas in the East  
Michael Fitzgerald Limasney, Esq. St. George's  
John G. Deans, Esq. Portland  
Robert Patterson, Esq. St. David's  
James McFeat, merchant, Kingston  
William Williamson, Esq. St. George  
William Poslethwaite, merchant, Kingston  
Michael McTernan, Esq. St. David's  
Keith Fotheringham, merchant, Kingston  
Shaw, A. B. Grossett, Esq. St. George  
Daniel Morison, druggist, Kingston  
George Delgado, merchant, ditto  
John William Seymour, ditto, ditto  
James McNaught, planter, St. Thomas in the East  
John Brydon, merchant tailor, Kingston  
William P. Kirkland, planter, St. Thomas in the East  
James F. Gyles, merchant, Kingston  
Frederick M. French, planter, St. Andrew  
Joshua R. DeCordova, storekeeper, Kingston  
William Flemming, planter, St. David's  
William Prescott, merchant, Kingston  
George Fitzhenry, storekeeper, Port Royal  
George D. Baggett, planter, St. David's  
William Duff, merchant, Kingston  
Robert Burnside, planter, St. Andrew's  
Alexander Douglass, merchant, Kingston  
John Edward Anderson, planter, St. George's  
Wm. J. Bennett, planter, St. Andrew's  
Thomas Byndloss, retailer, Kingston  
George Allen, planter, St. George's  
Robert F. Aldred, planter, St. Andrew  
John Escoffery, storekeeper, Kingston  
William Buckley, planter, Portland  
James Baugh, ditto, St. George's  
George Emerson, storekeeper, Kingston  
Abraham Bravo, ditto, St. Andrew's  
William D. Grant, saddler, Kingston  
John Thomas Balmer, planter, St. George's  
Phenias Goldsmith, tailor, Kingston  
James Brandon, tobacconist, ditto  
William Bell, storekeeper, St. George's  
Joseph Feurtado, fancy storekeeper, Kingston  
Jacob Brown, planter, St. Andrew's  
Joseph Farrier, retailer, Kingston  
John Collings, planter, St. Andrew's  
Robert Graham, gentleman, Kingston  
Robert Dundas, planter, St. Andrew's  
Thomas Gunter, storekeeper, Kingston  
Charles Read, ditto, St. Thomas in the East  
Thomas A. Britton, planter, St. Andrew's  
Robert Byndloss, chaisemaker, Kingston  
Jacob O. Feurtado, retailer, St. Andrew's  
Thomas Clench, planter, St. David's  
Charles Arloun, ironmonger, Kingston  
James Gore, planter, St. Andrew's  
Henry H. Buckley, planter, Portland  
Amiel Archambault, goldsmith, Kingston  
George Ward, planter, St. Thomas in the East  
Piercy Cook, ditto, St. David's  
Daniel L. Alves, gentleman, Kingston  
Thomas Davis, ditto, Port Royal  
John R. Bennett, ditto, Portland  
Thomas Anderson, brickmaker, Kingston  
James E. Cross, carpenter, Port-Royal  
William Bryan, planter, Portland  
Alexander Anderson, carpenter, Kingston  
Charles Ayre, storekeeper, Port-Royal  
Adam Reid, blacksmith, St. Thomas in the East  
Robert Ashmeade, retailer, Kingston  
Horatio Feurtado, planter, St. Andrew's  
Thomas Butler, planter, Port-Royal  
Anthony Tranday, gentleman, Kingston.

August 31, 1838.

## FOR SALE,

AN American thorough-bred RACE HORSE, fifteen  
hands high, now in training condition. His pedi-  
gree can be seen at the Subscriber's Counting-House  
A Blood Bay Horse, fifteen and a half hands high, well  
accustomed to double or single Harness

A Bay Mare, Saddle and Draft  
A Dun ditto and Follower  
A few well-broken Mules, Saddle and Draft  
Three or four Ponies, and other Horses, which will be  
sold cheap, on application being made to  
LEVY HYMAN, No. 11, Orange-street.

Kingston, August 29, 1838.

## To Rent,

THAT AIRY HOUSE, situated at the end of the Lane,  
tending from Harbour Street to Water Lane, one door  
West of Golden Street, with a Stone Wall in front, and  
White Rails above. For particulars, please apply to  
D. DUPEE.

Corner of Port Royal and Duke-streets.

Kingston, August 14, 1838.

## FOR SALE,

TWO Small FREEHOLDS, each containing several  
single Rooms. One is situated in Gutter's Lane, a  
few doors above the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the other  
in Maiden Lane, a little below the cross street leading from  
Harmony Hall.

The Premises are worthy the attention of persons who  
may be disposed to invest their money in the purchase of  
such description of property, for the purpose of being rented  
to labourers.

For further particulars, please enquire of  
JORDON & OSBORN.

Kingston, August 21, 1838.

## FOR SALE,

LABOUR JOURNAL for PLANTATIONS, agreeably  
to the most approved plan. They are bound up in  
Books of from 2 to 5 quires.

JORDON & OSBORN.

Kingston, August 20, 1838.

## PROSPECTUS,

Of an Adult School Association, to be in-  
stituted in the City of Kingston.

THE following remarks and their Corollary, are address-  
ed to those who feel willing to be persuaded that  
their present stage of existence—(the intermediate state  
between youth and old age, whether it regards the various  
ramifications of *Ethics* or any other science,) should be de-  
voted to the anticipation of the great variety of Objects  
which may in future life present themselves to them, in such  
a manner as to be able to become useful in their day and ge-  
neration, both to themselves and to others. Those to whom  
the world has opened prospects of future well-being, may  
consider themselves as standing on sure and certain grounds,  
but they may be deceived. The gay and inconsiderate por-  
tion of young persons may stigmatize the efforts made to  
diffuse instruction, by the appellation of Enthusiasm. But  
it is a fact too clearly demonstrated that knowledge is per-  
manently useful. Young men therefore should so improve  
their faculties and dispositions, as in after life to bring forth  
the fruits of wisdom.

Nothing can be more agreeable to the mind than the ac-  
quisition of what may reasonably be termed General Know-  
ledge. I am aware that this fact is fully impressed on the  
minds of a great many, whose premature removal from  
school during their juvenile course of studies, has deprived  
them of profiting by the labours of diligent and industrious  
masters, and at a time when the powers of perception, and  
the expansion of their faculties began to gain strength, and  
render study a pleasure rather than a laborious task. In  
addition to this, the being placed in occupations which pre-  
cluded a free and regular gradation in the future attainment  
of Useful Knowledge, has had a tendency with many to  
render nugatory any after effort, in spite of that precocity  
of intellect, which the natives of the Torrid Zone are ac-  
knowledge to possess under proper instruction.

The sentiments by which I am actuated in these remark  
I do not presume to say are original in my own regard.—  
Various suggestions have been from time to time made to  
me, on the subject matter of an Institution devoted to occa-  
sional improvement in the more advanced articles of General  
Information. I am consequently aware that there are  
many young persons in this city, who would gladly avail  
themselves of a favourable opportunity to obtain literary in-  
formation, though it may be ever so much in detail.

Periods of relaxation from business have their advan-  
tages in different ways.—Young persons of discreet tempers  
would acquire a true taste for knowledge by employing a  
certain portion of their evenings with punctuality and assid-  
uity to the means hereafter to be proposed; and when a  
true taste is once elicited, the immediate object of pursuit  
will be more eagerly and cheerfully sought after, than  
those trifling enjoyments which can at best come under  
the appellation of Levity. I speak from experience, and al-  
though much more latitude may be given to the preceding  
remarks, yet, from the present circumscribed nature of my  
proposition, I must offer them as the centre of the circum-  
ference of a Plan embracing the Elements of Adult Educa-  
tion, under the two primary courses mentioned below, as an  
opening to future enlargement, subject to the encourage-  
ment which may be given.

To the end that facility may be as much as possible pro-  
moted in such an undertaking, I may here observe, that  
during upwards of thirty years hard exercise in the labour  
of Instruction, I have always found that tuition given in  
classes produced emulation, and consequent animation,  
bringing into operation these talents which would other-  
wise have lain dormant but for the pleasing hope either of  
excelling, or the gratifying ideas of social intercourse eman-  
ating from mutual assistance in the task assigned.

This, then, is the ground, or point of contact, of my pro-  
position for the Establishment of an Evening School, or, in  
other words, "An Association," of Adults, as soon as from  
twelve to twenty-four, Candidates may offer for admission,  
so as to form a class, the offset of which will enable the  
students to form clear views of future effectiveness.

The Branches of Instruction may be comprised under the  
following heads, in regular gradation, viz:

### FIRST COURSE.

- 1.—History, ancient and modern, with questions for  
Solution.
- 2.—Geography, practically taught from Maps, and the  
use of the Terrestrial Globe, with questions for Solution,  
and occasional lectures.
- 3.—Astronomy, as above.

### SECOND COURSE.

- 1.—Moral Philosophy. 2.—Elements of Geometry and  
Trigonometry. 3.—Elocution.
- Rules, Regulations, and Terms will be made known  
as soon as a full class is ready.

THOMAS T. SHERLOCK.

Fairfield, St. John, Aug. 22, 1838.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of  
the Parish of St. John,

GENTLEMEN,

PAINFUL as it is to my feelings to revert to the late  
sudden and lamentable death of my beloved Parent,  
I cannot avoid doing so, in the protection of a large  
family of Children, and a Widow, loudly calls for that aid  
which I trust your known generosity, and the feelings  
which prevailed your bosoms generally towards him, will  
not, I feel convinced, allow you to withhold. The appoint-  
ment of CORONER having become vacant, I beg leave to  
offer myself as a Candidate for that situation, and to solicit  
your Votes and interest on the day of Election, should I be  
so fortunate as to succeed, it shall always be my study to  
merit your support, and will endeavour faithfully to dis-  
charge my duty according to the best of my abilities and  
to afford you satisfaction generally.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully,  
your very obedient servant,

JNO. THOS. BELL.

4-1 ew

Kingston, August 11, 1838.

## To Parents and Guardians.

A FAMILY in LONDON, consisting of three highly  
Educated Young Ladies, would be glad to receive two  
Girls to Board and Educate. Terms, including Board, Edu-  
cation, Clothing, and every item, excepting Medical attend-  
ance, £100 sterling a year.

Reference is permitted in London to Alderman Pirie, and  
in this City to W. Wemyss Anderson, Esq.



W/012/71  
 DEATH OF THE REV. J. G. MÜHLHAUSER  
 We lament to have to record the death of the Rev. J. G. Mühlhauser, the highly esteemed Rector of San Fernando. This melancholy event occurred yesterday morning at an early hour. The intelligence of it was immediately transmitted to his Lordship the Bishop, and was received in sufficient time to be announced after Evening Prayers in Trinity Church. As might be expected, the announcement was received by the congregation with evident surprise and grief. On the previous Sabbath they had seen him in apparently robust health, taking his place amongst his Reverend brethren in the solemn imposition of hands at the Ordination. Fit and delightful office for the faithful pastor, who, like another Elijah, was about to be taken up to his eternal rest, thus to have implored on his successors in the Ministry, the abundant outpouring of that Spirit by which we have every reason to feel assured he was himself deeply imbued! Oh! may they retain it amongst the most thrilling and solemn associations of their Ordination.

Our dear and Reverend brother had been somewhat indisposed for two or three days previously. On Saturday, his symptoms had become alarming; yet hopes were entertained that he would rally, but, alas! these hopes were doomed never to be gratified. A few hours more terminated his career of usefulness. His medical attendant states his complaint to have been congestion of the liver, which was aggravated and hastened in its fatal course by his recent labors, and the fatigue consequent on his close attention to duties of a more than usually urgent and laborious character, connected with his Diocesan's visitation,—duties that would, however, in favorable weather, have been much less fatiguing in themselves, but which had become peculiarly onerous and exhausting in consequence of the inclement weather, and its usual concomitants of bad roads,—wet clothes,—and frequent exposure of the body to the trying changes of the atmosphere, at times when least fitted to resist or counteract their influence on the system by proper shelter, or necessary precaution.

The funeral took place this day, and was attended by, we may say, the whole populace of San Fernando, who appeared anxious to afford this last opportunity of shewing respect to a man who had so long and so worthily laboured among them. We are happy to hear that not only the members of his own congregation, but of the others—the Catholic and Wesleyan congregations—thus evinced their esteem, in which exhibition of regard they were. we are happy to add, led by their several Pastors, the Revd. Abbe Christophe and the Revd J. Brown.

His Lordship, the Bishop, and the Revs. G. Chamberlaine and W. W. Jackson, conducted the at all times solemn, but, on this occasion, peculiarly solemn and touching burial service. The Bishop read the Introit and Lesson.—Mr. Chamberlaine, the 2nd Psalm—and Mr. Jackson,

the Lesson appointed for such occasions. His Lordship (who was deeply affected) addressed the assembled mourners on the great loss they had sustained, and the important lesson that might be drawn from it. To the bereaved family—the community in which the deceased Pastor had so long resided—and to the Church at large, the loss thus occasioned was shewn to be great. The vacancy he had left in the Church was one that, humanly speaking, could not be easily supplied by another man possessing the same energy, zeal, and faithfulness. Yet, in contemplating their loss, they must not sorrow as those without hope; while his death was their loss, it was his gain. By him it could be said, as by the Apostle, to live is Christ, and to die is gain. The lesson they were to draw from this bereaving Providence, would be considerations as to the uncertainty of life, and their obligation to employ it profitably. Their deceased Pastor had only completed his 34th year, yet his labours had been abundant, as the work left behind him shewed. They were also taught by his death that Religion was not a mere matter of form with him—that he not only believed what he professed—but had actually sacrificed his life in its promotion, as his death must be ascribed to over-fatigue, in his ardour in the advancement of his duties, as a Missionary pastor. This solemn lesson should therefore be improved by them, and lead them to prize more highly that Gospel which by the grace of God, on their diligent and prayerful reading and study, would fit them to follow him, even as he had followed Christ, and to attain to that felicity which is promised to the faithful saint. To those who had never entered a Church, and who had neglected or despised the Gospel and the sacred duties of the Christian profession, it was a solemn call to come and see what the Gospel can do, when duly received, in establishing the mind in a sure and confident dependence on its unshaken truth, and in elevating it above the minor concerns of time and sense, so as to enable it with holy boldness to count all things but loss—even life itself in comparison with the love of its Divine Master. His Lordship concluded his address by the expression of a devout hope that this event would be graciously overruled by God to the furtherance of his truth, and the accomplishment of even much more good than the life of his deceased servant had accomplished.

Mr. Mühlhauser came here in 1836, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, and

may be considered as the founder of the Protestant Churches in San Fernando and the extensive district in which he had labored. He has left a wife and four young children to feel the loss of his paternal and affectionate protection and support.

*Trinidad Standard*  
 May 27/44



Exh. from Trinidad Standard

May 27/64

On the Death of Ralph Mark Hanson



CW/012/13/2

4 Dec 4 from 20/184  
To the Editor of the ~~Herald~~ and Literary Journal.  
Sir,

When I addressed to you my letter of yesterday's date, I had not read a communication, signed Innovator, in the Royal Gazette of Saturday. It is not my intention to answer that letter. Conservator perhaps may do so; if he will condescend to cope with school-boy folly.

There is but one sentence, which I will notice. The writer says "the Rev. Mr. Forbes is not acting as one of the Society's Missionaries, but as Curate of the Rev. Mr. Griffiths." I wish distinctly to state that *this assertion is untrue*. The Rev. Mr. Forbes is a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society. He entered the service of the society seven years ago; and after a time, was placed by them in the society's station at Moore Town; where he laboured for some years as their Catechist, supported by the funds of the society and deriving support from no other funds whatever. About two years ago he was ordained as one of their Missionaries; but as the Bishop had not at that time, as he has since, determined to accept the nomination of the Society as a title for orders, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths gave him a *nominal* title: i. e. he became responsible to the Bishop with respect to the stipend of Mr. Forbes, being security, that in case of the failure of the funds of the Society, Mr. Forbes would not be thrown, according to the law, on his Lordship for support. *This arrangement was distinctly understood by the Bishop, who has constantly spoken to me and to others, of Mr. Forbes as one of the Missionaries of the Society.* Mr. Forbes did not at that time dissolve his connection with the Society, nor has he done so since.

If he were considered as the Curate of Mr. Griffiths, why was he directed to return to the performance of duties in Portland, where Mr. Griffiths was performing his own duties? Surely that gentleman when performing his own duties himself, *had a right* to permit his Curate to absent himself from the parish for a few weeks. But in truth, Mr. Forbes has never been so regarded—he is a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society—he still occupies the Society's station, at Moore Town—he officiates in the buildings erected by the Society—he lives in a house the rent of which is paid by the Society, and he derives his stipend from the funds of the Society. If this does not constitute connection with the Society, it would be difficult to say what does! To deny that connection, is a paltry evasion, unworthy a just and honorable cause!

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD PANTON.

Dec: 6<sup>th</sup>—



Dec. 6/36

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Rev. R. Panton  
to  
Editor of the Herald Journal.

JOSEPH H. MUNN & CO.

NOTICE

THE HUNTERS & TRAPERS  
Every man, be it said for all time, who  
engages in the business of hunting and  
trapping, should be careful to secure  
the best and most reliable of  
the various brands of  
FUR RIFLES  
which are now being  
manufactured in the  
United States, and  
which are sold by  
the various dealers in  
the trade.

THE HUNTERS & TRAPERS

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3  
To the Editor of the Herald and Literary Journal.  
Sir,

CW/O 12/13/1

Your leading article of Tuesday last professes to give an account of my reasons for resigning the Curacy of St. Thomas in the East; and concludes with an offer to contradict any part of the statement, "if incorrect." I have therefore to beg that you will contradict *every particular*; and to assure you, that your friend, the "third person" you mention, must be a very imaginative being, as his account is in every respect erroneous. I will briefly mention the facts, that religion may not be injured by my *supposed* misconduct.

The Church Missionary Society having received a part of the Parliamentary Grant for Educational purposes in this Island, their Corresponding Committee here requested me, as their Secretary, to undertake, under the sanction of the Bishop, to superintend the erection of the School-houses, and the organization of the Schools to be conducted in them. On my consenting to do so, they waited on the Bishop by deputation, and having explained to his Lordship all particulars, requested him to give me a *twelve month's* leave of absence;—not from the Island; but from the parish of St. Thomas in the East: they engaging, that, while I was occupied in the work of the Society, one of the Society's Missionaries would

perform my duty at Bath. *To this proposal his Lordship assented, and gave the necessary leave of absence.* I proceeded to fulfil my engagements, and the Rev. Mr. Morse, one of the Society's Missionaries, became my locum tenens. After a short time, however, a very dangerous illness compelled Mr. Morse to leave the Island; upon which, the corresponding Committee, *acting on the arrangement made with the Bishop*, placed, for a few weeks, the Rev. Mr. Forbes, another of the Society's Missionaries, in my place at Bath: but as they were unwilling that Mr. Forbes' labours at Moore Town should be interrupted, they requested me to try and get a substitute for the performance of my duty from among the Clergy of the Island. While this was in progress, and I had been absent on leave about five months, the Bishop *suddenly* recalled my leave, (although one of the Missionaries was residing in my house and performing my duty) and ordered my immediate return to Bath. Upon receipt of this order, I entreated his Lordship's consideration, alleging that I could not so suddenly break through the solemn engagements I had entered into with the Society, under his Lordship's *express sanction*;—that to desert the Society in the midst of my engagements would be a breach of all honourable principle, &c.; but his Lordship would listen to no remonstrance; and I was consequently reduced to the alternative of breaking faith with the Society, or resigning my Curacy. Of course I chose the latter, and have resigned accordingly.

*In consequence of the illness of Mr. Morse*, and pending the removal of Mr. Forbes to my residence, my duties were in some degree neglected; for which his Lordship has deprived me of my income for the last quarter, although I was absent on leave!

My arrangement with the Society with respect to pecuniary matters was this:—They insisted on paying my expences, while I was occupied in their service; and to this I assented, provided they would allow me to pay the expences of their Missionary while employed in the performance of my duties. You will see therefore, Mr. Editor, that all the information furnished by your friend the "third person," respecting the two stipends, which I was said to be drawing, is incorrect. I need scarcely add that I would not have consented to make a *gain* of the sacred funds of God's Treasury.

These remarks would have been forwarded some days since; but I only returned from St. George's on Satur-



Dec. 5/36

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Rev. R. Pantow  
to  
Editor of the 'Herato Journal'

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD PANTON.